Rheumatism Neuralgia Backache Headache Feetache All Bodily Aches

CONQUERS

HELPFUL HINTS.

To clean tin dip a rag into paraffin, then into powdered whiting, and scour the tin with it.

To keep tan or brown linen from fading wash in hay water made by pouring boiling water over hay.

To cream butter easily heat the bowl a little by pouring hot water in it and pouring it out again. It must not be hot enough to melt the butter.

Small doses of Epsom salts, taken daily, are said to be a cure for warts. Rubbing the warts with a freshly cut slice of potato and painting three or four times a day with lemon juice are other cures.

The best preparation for cleaning silk consists of grated potato and cold water. Add one large potato, grated, to one quart of water and allow it to stand a day or two before using. Use only the clear part of the water. Merely dip the soiled silk into it and hang it up to dry.

HAD CRAZY SPELLS.

West Pembroke, Me., Sept. 22 .- The thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. L. Smith suffered with a peculiar affliction which her mother describes as follows:.

"It is two years now since she was first taken with crazy spells.

"They kept on coming at intervals and I could get nothing to do her any

good.
"The doctors gave me no encouragement. They all said they could not

The crazy spell would last about nine days, then she would be well about nine days, but would eat very little and was very yellow. Even the whites of

her eyes were yellow.
"I heard that Dodd's Kidney Pills were a great remedy for young girls and decided to try them.

'After taking one box she was com pletely restored and she has not had one bad spell since. Of course we continued to use the pills and she used altogether five boxes last fall.

"In March I thought I saw symptoms of the spells again and I got six boxes of which she has taken four and is in splendid health.

"Her case was certainly a remarkable one and we are very thankful to Dodd's Kidney Pills for the great good they have done my daughter."

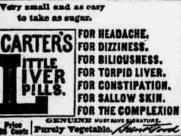
ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

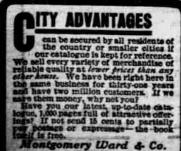
Must Bear Signature of





CURE SICK HEADACHE.





Repudiated by the President for Treatment of the Trusts.

Government Control and Publicity Urged to Meet the Crisis-Constitutional Amendment the Ultimate Resource.

The keynote of the republican party's attitude on the tariff crisis, precipitated by Speaker Henderson's withdrawal from the congressional race in Lowa, was sounded at Cincinnati on Saturday, September 20, by President Roosevelt in a lengthy address, in the course of which he said:

"There are certain conditions which, I think, we lay down as indispensable to the proper treatment of all corporations which, from their size, have become important factors in the social development of the community.

factors in the social development of the community.

"Before speaking, however, of what can be done by way of remedy, let me say a word or two as to certain proposed remedles which, in my judgment, would be ineffective or mischievous. The first thing to remember is that if we accomplish any good at all it must be by resolutely keeping in mind the intention to do away with any evils in the conduct of big corporations, while steadfastly refusing to assent to in-while steadfastly refusing to assent to in-discriminate assault on all forms of corpor-ate capital as such. The line of demarca-tion drawn must always be on conduct, not on wealth. Our objection to any given corporation must be not that it is big, but

"Nor can we afford to tolerate any pro-posal which will strike at the so-called trusts only by striking at the general well-being. We are now enjoying a period of great prosperity. This prosperity is generally diffused through all sections and through all classes. The men who propose to get rid of the evils of the trusts by measures which will do away with this genera well-being advocate a policy which would not only be a damage to the community as a whole, but would defeat its own professed

Considers Remedies for Evils. "A remedy much advocated at the mo ment is to take off the tariff from all arti cles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of the method implies that they mean all of the method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them it should be changed so as to punish those who do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would neither be just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maladminisgrow out of their existence or maladminis

grow out of their existence or maladminis-tration.
"Some of those corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monoply which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would ob-ject to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in a very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry.

Affects Big and Little Alike.

"Surely in rearranging the schedules af-"Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be
necessary to consider the interests of its
smaller competitors, which control the remaining part and which being weaker
would suffer most from any tariff designed
to punish all the producers; for, of course,
the tariff must be made light or heavy for
big and little producers alike. Moreover,
such a corporation necessarily employs
very many thousands of workmen, and the
minute we proceeded from denunciation to
action it would be necessary to consider the
interests of these workmen.

interests of these workmen.

"Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so. The Standard Oll company offers a case in point, and the corporations which control the anthractic coal output offer anotherfor there is no duty whatever on anthracite interests of these workmen.

Scope of Argument.

"I am not now discussing the question of am not now discussing the question of the tariff as such, whether from the stand-point of the fundamental difference be-tween those who believe in a protective tar-iff and these who believe in free trade, nor from the standpoint of those who, while hey believe in a protective tariff, feel that there could be a rearrangement of our schedules, either by direct legislation or by rectprocity treatles, which would result in enlarging our markets; nor yet from the standpoint of those who feel that stability standpoint of those who feet that stability of economic policy is at the moment our prime economic need, and that the benefits to be derived from any change in schedules would not compensate for the damage to busines caused by the widespread agitation which would follow any attempted general revision of the tariff at this moment.

ment.
"Without regard to the wisdom of any one of those three propositions, it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws. The trusts can be damaged by depriving them of the benefits of a protective tariff only on condition of damaging all their small competitors and all the wage wrkers employed in the indus-try. This point is very important, and it is desirable to avoid any save willful misunderstanding

Effect of Tariff Changes.

"I am not now considering whether, on grounds totally unconected with the trusts, it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or by legislation or treaties designed to or by legislation or treaties designed to secure as an offset reciprocal advantages from the nations with which we trade. "My point is that changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts save as they shared in the general

trusts save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of own wage workers, as against a large corporation in the same business, on the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporation it would inevitably be feit still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be shared by both the employer and employed in the business concerned. "The immediate introduction of substantial free trade in all articles manufactured

tial free trade in all articles manufactures tial free trade in all articles manufactured by trusts that is, by the largest and most successful corporations—would not affect some of the most powerful of our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business weifare of the country; others would undoubtedly be seriously affected, but much less so than their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the least the capitalists. their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the laborers, and after the years of panic and distress had been lived through and some return to prosperity had occurred, even though all were on a lower plane of prosperity than before, the relative difference between the trusts and their rivals would remain as marked as ever.

Regulation Separate from Revision.

"In other words the trust or ble corpora-

"In other words, the trust, or big corpora-tion, would have suffered relatively to and in the interest of its foreign competitors, but its relative position toward its Ameri-can competitors would probably be im-proved. Little would have been done toward cutting out or minimising the evils in the trusts, nothing toward securing adequate control and regulation of the large corpora-tions. In other words, the question of regu-lating the trusts with a view to minimising or abolishing the evils existent in then

is separate and apart from the question of is separate and apart from the question of tariff revision.

"You must face the fact that only harm will come from a proposition to attack the so-called trusts in a vindictive spirit by measures conceived solely with a desire of hurting them, without any regard as to whether discrimination should be made between the good and the evil in them and without even any regard as to whether the necessary sequence of the action would be the hurting of other interests. The adoption of such a policy would mean temporary damage to the trusts, because it would mean temporary damage to all of our business interests, but the effect would be only temporary, for exactly as the damage affected all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad.

The necessary supervision and control

in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trust must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim in the first place to give definite control to sume first place to give definite control to sume sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then, when the knowledge, one of the essential features of which is proper publicity, has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what ought to be and can be done in the matter. We need additional power; and we need knowledge.

"Our constitution was formed when the economic conditions were so different that each state could wisely be left to handle the corporations within its limits as it saw fit. Nowadays all the numerous corpora-tions which I am considering do what is really an interstate business, and as the states have proceeded on very different lines in regulating them they are often or-ganized in a state in which they do little or no business and do enormous business in other states, to the spirit of whose laws they may be openly antagonistic.

For Constitutional Amendment. "It might be better if all the states could agree to work along the same lines in deal ing with these corporations, but there is not the slightest prospect of such agreement. Therefore I personally feel that ultimately the nation will have to assume the responsibility of regulating these very large corporations which do an interstate business. ness. The states must combine to meet the problem caused by the great combinations of capital; and the easiest way for the states to combine is by action through the national government.

national government.
"I am well aware that the process of constitutional amendment is necessarily a slow one, and one into which our people are reluctant to enter, save for the best of reasons, but I am confident that in this instance the reasons exist.

"I am also aware that there will be difficulty in framing an amendment which will meet the objects of the case and yet which will secure the necessary support. The very fact that there must be delay in securing the adoption of such an amendment insures full discussion and calm consideration on the whole subject and will prevent any fil-considered action.

Room for Deep Discussion. "I have no intention of trying to outline the proper phraseology of such an amend-ment, for I know it must come as a matter of agreement and discussion. But I firmly believe that all these obstacles can be met if only we face them with the determina-tion to overcome them and with the further determination to overcome them in ways which shall not do damage to the country as a whole, which, on the contrary, shall further our industrial development and shall help instead of hindering all corporations which work out their success means that are just and fair toward all

nen.
"Without the adoption of a constitutional amendment my belief is that a good deal can be done by law. It is difficult to say exactly how much, because experience has taught us that in dealing with these sub-jects where the lines dividing the rights and duties of the state and of the nation are in doubt it has sometimes been difficult for congress to forecast the action of the coupts upon its legislation

Asks for Supervision.

"Such legislation, whether obtainable now or potainable only after a constitutional amendment, should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public both to the governmental authorities and to the people at large of the essential facts in which the public is concerned.

"This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of flerce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils with which for the time being we could devise no way to grapple. Finally, it would disand cured by further legislative action.
"I advocate action which the president only can advise and which he has no power in himself to take. Under our present legislative and constitutional limitations the

national executive can work only between narrow lines in the field of action concern-ing great corporations. Belween those lines I assure you that exact and even-handed justice will be dealt, and is being dealt to all men, without regard to per-

The President's Programme,

Publicity for the trusts is step on the president's programme for their regulation. The president, like all the republicans, is aroused on this trust question, and is anxious that the combines which are harmful shall be curbed. Of course, all trusts are not of this order. Many of them are, however, and these are the ones which the republicans are preparing to assail. The democrats find no aid and comfort in the trust issue this year. The republicans are ahead of them in the attack on the trusts, and the republicans not only have the power to make their promises good, but they have the ability and the honesty, both of which the democratic leaders and anti-trust howlers lack.-St. Louis

The money in the country increased \$12,000,000 during August. Of this increase \$8,000,000 represents the amount in the treasury and \$4,000,000 the sum added to general circulation. Of the increase \$1,000,000 was in gold, \$2,000,000 in silver, \$5,000,000 in silver certificates and the remainder in small silver, United States notes and national bank notes. This is a considerable variety, but, thanks to republican legislation, it is all on a sound basis and "as good as 'gold." Silver gets fair recognition along with the rest, but it conforms to the gold standard. and that is why the people accept it unhesitatingly.-Troy Times.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, says the county in which he lives illus trates the prosperity and contentment of the people generally. On August 1 the banks in the county, which has a population of 24,000, had individual deposits of \$2,752,000, an average of \$110 for every man, woman and child in the county. Against such a condition as that democratic stories are powerless. -Indianapolis Journal.

tr"The Philippine question is no longer an issue" exclaim the Cleveland newspapers. "The Philippine question is an issue," the Carmacks retort as they send out their speeches. Without paying his money, the average democrat can take his choice.-Indianapolis Journal.

Why have the democrats of Ohio been compelled to carry the Kansas City platform millstone? It was not necessary to bring the silver issue into this campaign, and it would not have been done had not Tom L. Johnson had presidential aspirations.—Cleveland Leader.

D'Hon. Tom L. Johnson says he is a candidate for nothing but for a sec-ond term as mayor of Cleveland. Oh, well, let it go at that. Perhaps it was not regular to put such other aspirations as he may have in the present tense.-Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.).

D"Prosperity is the Issue, and all other questions are secondary," said Senator Gallinger last June, and that assertion is still exactly true.-Albany

************** NEWS FROM MISSOURL

Albany is to have an underground municipal heating system. The Warrensburg board of trade is agitating a federal building in that Thomas Holcomb, a Ralls county

farmer, fed his \$85 watch into a thrashing machine the other day. Gov. Dockery has designated Wednesday, October 1, to be observed as "Missouri day" at the Illinois state fair, to be held at Spring-

field, Ill. In St. Louis 100,000 marriage li censes have been issued since the present marriage license law went into effect 21 years ago. This is an average of about 4,760 a year, though in recent years the number has been much greater.

B. P. Storts, of Slater, struck a bargain in horseflesh the other day. He paid \$35 for a young animal which he took to Higginsville and won the three-year-old pace with. He has been offered \$500 for the

He has been offered \$500 for the horse, but doesn't want to sell.

Sweet Springs is now assured of a waterworks and electric light plant within a short time. The \$12,000 four think we are, she said, at length. "You see, so many people got to running in here asking for that candy, and it made so much confusion, that Sister Jane waterworks and electric light plant within a short time. The \$12,000 four within a short time. The \$12,000 four per cent, bonds voted in June have been sold at par, and the drill has just struck an abundant supply of good water in the heart of town.

At the southwest Missouri conference of the M. E. church, south, the missionary board reported collections for foreign missoins during the past year of \$5,961.74, an increase of \$727.18, and the collection for domes tic missions was reported to be \$4, 330.23, an increase of \$97.37.

At a meeting of the owners of the lowlands in the Mississippi river bottom north of Hannibal, a committee to push the proposition to build the levees to protect the lands during high water was appointed. It is estimated that the cost of the proposed levee will be from \$8 to \$10 an acre for the land owners.

Two persons were seriously injured and about 20 others bruised and cut by the collapse of the old suspension bridge over McKenzic creek at Piedmont. A large crowd was in town attending Howe's eireus and the bridge, which is an old structure, was severely tested About 100 persons were on the bridge when the cables snapped. The fall was 20

Before a Baptist association at lefferson City, Rev. Parker Stockdale, of Independence, spoke for William Jewell college, at Liberty. He said this institution was the largest denominational school in the Louisiana purchase and spoke carnestly of its needs. If the effort to raise \$75,000 by the end of the year is successful this school will have an endowment of \$400,000.

John M. Fuller, a capitalist at Glasgow, has purchased a paper at Fayette for the purpose of trying to persuade the farmers living along the right of way of the proposed central Missouri electric railway not to grant right of way through their farms without getting good pay for the same. The local papers in Chariton, Howard and Boone counties contained a two-column paid article this week from Mr. Fuller, relative to the right of way matter.

As a result of an unsuccessful at-of William Smith, of Columbia, is lying in the hospital with a bullet in his side and is in a very critical condition. Saturday night the two sons of James Garret and John Rice started coon hunting and young Smith stationed himself in the path, wrapped in a sheet. When the boys came along they took a shot at the fake ghost, lodging a small target bullet in the side.

A pair of hands, calloused and seamed with hard work, were rejected as evidence in the circuit court at Macon. They belonged to Grant Gibson, who was suing his dead father's estate for ten years' services during the old man's life time. Four women, sisters of the claimant, and joint heirs, were vigorously resisting their brother's charge. Mrs. Melissa Brady, one of the heirs, in her zealousness has testified that Grant never did a day's work in his life. In rebuttal the plaintiff was called to the stand to show his hands to the jury.

John Lynas, a Boone county farm er, has given to the state university several relics of early Missouri farming. They include a drill, a wooden square and level, wooden compasses, a round shaver, a wooden comb to prepare broom corn for use, a broad ax, a draw knife, a shave ax, a fire place shovel, a tar bucket and other equally curious reminders of the old Most of the articles are 75 years old or more and are home made. They will be preserved in the university museum as illustrating the history of Missouri's farm life. Dr. E. P. Lynas has given the university an ox yoke first used 80 years ago in Missouri.

Howard-Payne college at Favette has just begun its fifty-eighth session with the largest attendance in lis history.

Rose Gibson, aged 23, has been

missing from her home in Brunswick more than a year and her relatives have made a fruitless search for her. The Arkansas, Springfield & Northwestern railroad is trying to secure a right-of-way through Cole county. The company is a Gates line, in-corporated this summer and proposes to build a standard gauge line from Seligman, in Barry county, to Jefferson City.

Dr. Christopher C. Houston, who is dead at Grain Valley, at the great age of 98, had lived in Missouri 70

H. T. Woods, a wealthy farmer near Bagnell, Miller county, was killed by a thrashing machine turning over on

It is estimated that the corn crop in Audrain county this year will amount to over \$2,000,000. This estimate is based on an acreage of about a third of the county, amounting to 145,000 acres, and figuring a yield of 50 bushels to the acre at 30 cents a bushel.

COMMERCE AND GENTILITY.

Run Of on Homemade Candy Made Sister Jane Nervous and Stopped Its Sale.

One of the most interesting pieces of character drawing in Hawthorne's work is the proud old New England woman, Hepzibah, in the "House of Seven Gables." Forced to keep shop, she used to wish that customers would not come to witness the fall of her pride and her fortunes. The Washington Post tells a similar story, the scene of which is laid in a Pennsylvania village.

washington Post tens a similar survivalence of which is laid in a Pennsylvania village.

Two old spinsters keep a little shop in which they sell pins and calico and other "amall wares." Last summer a Washington woman saw a jar of homemade candy in their window, and bought some of it. It was so good that she bought more of it, and told all the summer visitors about it. There was a "run" on homemade candy, and the jar had to be refilled again and again.

One day the Washington woman called for some more of the candy, and was told that the sisters were out of it. A day later she called again, and the elder sister, with some embarrassment, said that they were still out, and recommended that she try the city-made candy at the drug store. This was not what the Washington woman wanted, so after two days she paid a third visit to the shop. Still the candy jar was empty. "Aren't you ever going to have any more of it?" she asked.

The elder sister hesitated in obvious distress.
"I don't think we are," she said, at

"I don't think we are," she said, at

Amenities of Invention, Jaspar—Marconi and Tesla were very po-litely sarcastic to one another. Jumpuppe—Yes, indeed. They seem to have swearless cussing down to a fine point.

New York and Return \$23.30. Special excursions via Erie Railroad, Chicago to New York and return, only \$23.30. Good going Oct. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, with liberal return limit. Full particulars on application to Erie R. R. Office, 605 Western Union Building, Chicago, or A. W. Moore, T. P. A., Erie R. R., Kansas City, Mo.

Courtship may indicate diamonds, but marriage indicates a hard struggle to get a winter's supply of the plain black carbon.— Chicago Daily News.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents,

It takes a strong-minded woman to keep her calendar torn off up to date.—Chicago Daily News. When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; in-vigorates the whole system.

The greedy man always cheats himself,-Ram's Horn,

Kansas City, Sept. 25.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	CATTLE-Beef steers\$6 10 60 7 20
ĸ	Native stockers 3 50 or 4 30
	Western steers
	HOGS 5 50 % 7 70
٠	SHEEP 2 00 60 3 00
Ш	WHEAT-No. 2 hard 65 5s 67
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	No. 2 red
6	RYE-No. 2 47 @ 471/2
ď	FLOUR-Hard winter pat., 3 10 60 3 40
	Soft winter patents 3 30 St 3 45
	HAY-Timothy 7 00 4r 9 75
	Prairie 6 50 60 7 75
	TERAN MALES CO.
	BRAN 50550 60 BUTTER—Choice to fancy. 17 6 20
	EGGS 17%
	CHEESE-Full cream 1014
	EGGS
4	ST. LOUIS.
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1	CORN-No. 2 57149 58 OATS-No. 2 2045 30 RYE 48 6 49 RUTTER-Creamery 16 6 2214
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NEW YORK					
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DON'T GIVE UP.

Don't be discouraged by past efforts to find relief and cure from the myriads of ills that come from sick kidneys. You may pass nights of sleepless tossing annoyed by frequent urination. Your back may ache like a toothache or sudden twitches and twinges of backache pain make life a misery. Perhaps you have nervous spells, are weak, tired out, depressed. There is cure for all of this and for every trouble of the bladder and kidneys. Read this case and note it tells

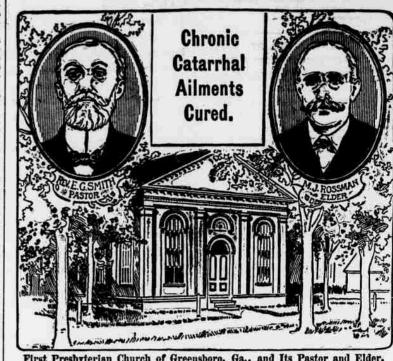
how well the cure was tested. Charles Lindgren, a sealer of freight cars on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., La Porte Ind., says: "I have greater faith in Doan's Kidney Pills to-day than I had in the fall of 1897, when I began taking them and made a public statement of the result. At that time I had suffered with lameness and soreness of the back, which was so excruciating that I could scarcely turn in bed, and Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured this trouble. I am always ready to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills personally to anyone requiring a kidney remedy. After a lapse of three years I make this statement, which shows my

undoubted faith in the preparation. A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lindgren will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, 50 cents per



HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL EARACHE

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print

ecommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and sta-

Men representing all classes and sta-tions are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Pres-byterian church in the person of Rev.
E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church. Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presby-

terian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testing to its true worth.

testing to its true worth.

"My litt aboy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had falled, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almostentirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well night a specific.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent mer-

chant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, has used Peruna, and in a recent

place, has used Peruna, and in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows: "For a long time Iwas troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no re-lief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and I am now enjoying better healththan I have for years, and can heartlly recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine."-M. J.

Catarrh is essentially the same whereever located. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satis-

Take a dose of Prickly Ash Bitters at night when you go to bed and you will feel bright and vigorous next morning. It will insure you a copious and healthy

movement of the bowels, improved appetite and digestion and increased energy in body and brain. Sold everywhere

bottle.

FALLING HAIR

Prevented by shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, and light dressings of CUTICURA. purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles. supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

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